

INTIMATIONS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

ON
HIRE

FROM

\$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.TO LET.
From 1st May, 1916.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 190, PEAK. FIVE ROOMS, newly renovated. Furnished \$115 per month. Unfurnished \$100 per month. Apply—**T. K. DEALY,** 160, Peak. [530]

TO LET.
From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.** Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [518]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Three or Four Months from 1st June, 1916.

"IDESLEIGH," No. 5, Bowen Road. Apply to—**M. S. NORTHCOLE,** Care of THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [503]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, on Mount Parish, Wanchai, for six months. Electric Light and Telephone installed. Apply—**D. V. STRAVENSON,** Care of DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBORN. Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [492]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor. **NO. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE-ENG,"** DWELLING HOUSES containing Five Rooms and Bathrooms. **"FAIRVIEW,"** No. 1, Robinson Road, containing 2 ROOMS, Ample Servants, Quarters, and Gardens. Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [415]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [505]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—**DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBORN.** Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [50]

TO LET.
From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street. Apply—**A. B. AVASIA,** Care of E. PARSONS, No. 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. 4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK. **KELLET CREST, 65, PEAK.** No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown. **"SHORNCLIFFE,"** Garden Road, to let. **"GLENIFFER,"** 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon. **"WOODBURY,"** No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916. **NO. 25, SHELLEY STREET.** **NO. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.** **"GLENSHIEL,"** No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915. **"HARTING,"** Austin Road, Kowloon. **"ROSEBATH,"** 3, Hankow Rd., Kowloon. **NO. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.** **NO. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE,** with entrance on Conduit Road. **ONE GODOWN, No. 8, BARRONS STREET, WANCHAI.** **TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.** **NO. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK** (Unfurnished). **NO. 53, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).** Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,** 2nd Floor, Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [55]

TO LET. **A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.** Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET. **TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.** **THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.** **FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,** with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bookshelves at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. **FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.** Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.** Alexander Buildings. Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [277]

TO LET. **OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.** **OFFICES in King's Buildings.** **OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.** **HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.** **NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.** **HOUSES at the Peak.** **NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.** **GODOWNS, at Wanchai.** **NO. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.** Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 4th November 1915. [32]

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ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKIO, JAPAN.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
HONGKONG.

F.M.S. WAR LOAN

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL TO
HELP

At a meeting of the Federal Council held in the Council Chamber, Kuala Lumpur, on November 28th, the War Loan was introduced, and carried. The Legal Adviser (Hon. Mr. F. Belfield) said the object of the bill was to render some humble measure of assistance to the British Empire in the great struggle now raging over more than half the world. The bill owed its existence to the observations of Mr. Macfadyen at the meeting of the Council in November last, when the hon. member drew attention to the fact that the adverse balances against these States had been to some extent a burden upon the general Imperial resources of the empire and the object of the bill was to remove that burden.

He then went on to say that the bill provided for the handing over of the whole proceeds of the loan to the Imperial Government. The terms were based largely on those in the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Enactment of 1914 in so far as that law applied to the raising of money by debentures. It provided for the charging of the loan upon the general revenues and assets of the States, repayment in a period of five years, an interest of six per cent., for the bonds being bearer bonds and for other matters of detail. Regarding the interest being at six per cent., that was of course not a high rate of interest as interest went here, but it might be hoped that the excellence of the security and the nobility of the object would reconcile potential buyers. The limit of the loan was \$15,000,000, which was, of course, only a small sum and which if fully obtained would be merely a drop in the ocean having regard to the total cost of the war. Mr. Belfield went on to remark that this was the first occasion on which these States had appeared in the guise of borrowers and they were proud that this first occasion should be for such a high purpose. He moved that the bill be passed, the Chief Secretary seconding.

CHINESE GENEROSITY.

The Hon. Mr. Eu Tong Sen expressed much pleasure in supporting the bill, and, alluding to the prosperity and peace the country had enjoyed, considered it a duty that all should do their utmost to assist the Government. The people at home were bearing the greater part of the burden and it was only right that people out here should do something as a slight return for the great benefits they enjoyed under British protection. He himself proposed to put \$400,000 into the war loan.

The Hon. Mr. W. F. Nutt said:—When last I addressed this Council I pointed out that it was the duty of residents in these parts during times such as we are going through to render as much assistance as possible to the British Empire. I mentioned that it was not the wish of any British subject that Asiatics should be taxed for a war in which they were not concerned, but that everyone, especially the Chinese community, who amasses wealth in these States should lend a helping hand. I recognise that the Chinese have already come forward and generously subscribed to the War Relief Funds and to aeroplanes, in fact the contributions from Malaya are a great credit to these States. This War Loan now gives an opportunity for all to subscribe and render assistance to the British Empire. It is the first Government investment that has ever been put before the public; in fact, it may be considered more than a gilt-edged security. This loan gives everyone a chance of assisting the British Empire through her troubles.

The Hon. Mr. E. Macfadyen said:—Less than a couple of years ago we all assumed that London must continue indefinitely to spoonfeed with capital every Colony and Dependency of the Empire and of other people's Empires, too, for that matter; and the City would have smiled at the financial tyro who had contemplated a loan, however small, from such a community as the F.M.S. to Great Britain. Since then India has raised a local loan to meet expenditure which would normally be covered by borrowings in London. Canada and Australia have created credits against which the home Government can draw to meet the cost of the munitions they are manufacturing for our armies. Even neutral America has placed at the temporary disposal of Great Britain, with a view to easing the liquidation of her large trade balance, a portion of the profits which that balance represents. There are startling innovations. But we propose to take a step further. This will be the first instance of any dependent Government having raised a loan among its citizens to remit the proceeds to London in the way of the ordinary transactions between the local and the home Treasuries, a direct addition to the resources available for the prosecution of the war. This proposal originates not from any need to relieve the necessities of Great Britain but from a desire to signalise the loyalty of the F.M.S. It is not that England is a borrower reduced to sweep up the last dregs of the liberality of her supporters; her credit stands supreme as never before, but that we here in this sheltered corner of her Empire assert with pride the right and claim with gratitude the privilege to range ourselves beside her in the struggle in which she is engaged.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

Well, sir, to-day we are all political economists as a year ago we all saw ourselves as strategists. Every newspaper one picks up is out to expound the doctrine of "silver bullets" and enlighten us upon adverse balances of trade and so on. The present project has not altogether escaped criticism from some of those whose position should entitle them to speak with weight on commercial questions, who have thought fit to announce that the true contribution

of this country to the common cause should be to cherish its own prosperity. The country is young and undeveloped; if there is money in it, it will be better spent here, said so on. We shall best render service by emerging with expanded trade and overflowing coffers. May I put this proposition in its crudest terms and suggest that our highest duty is that each of us should devote his whole energies to getting as rich as we can, as soon as possible. Stated in these terms, the proposition, I think, refutes itself. And to any such critic I would say—if the war ends as some of us believe it will, but as it well might if your argument was upon every lip, for whose benefit will you have secured this trade through the critical time? Would it console you to feel that your business and that of your neighbours had grown more prosperous through the war only that when an inglorious peace is reached you may fulfil greater exactions of a triumphant conqueror?

The fact that our offering of 8 per cent. will involve a certain loss to the F.M.S. Government I admit raises the question whether it is worth it. The loss represented, however, is regarded as an addition to the defence burden we have already assumed, is well within our means and speaking for myself, I do not hesitate for a moment to say it is well worth it. (Applause.) I say it is well worth it because I believe this transaction, though small in amount, is valuable for the principle it involves. It has long been a commonplace that Imperial relations must be strengthened or they would dissolve.

SUCCESS OF INNOVATION.

We know to-day that the most intense pressure has not involved and will not involve their dissolution. How they are to be strengthened we do not yet know, and it is only by experiment we shall learn. It is clear that England can never revert to her old position—a world-wide Empire where political freedom and commercial privileges are concerned; an Island in the North Sea when it comes to the problems and the burden of defence. It is not the wish of the peoples of the Empire that there should be communities within the bounds of the Empire who recognise that it stands for principles and ideals with which their own future is indissolubly bound up. And do not let us suppose that constitutional innovations cannot fruitfully be attempted in an insignificant community like ours. They can in fact be more easily tried here, as our brief history has already been long enough to show. Let us recognise that the conditions we are dealing with to-day cannot be guided by precedent.

GREAT MORAL HELP.

The Hon. Mr. A. N. Kenion said the underlying thought of the project was to give everyone a chance of helping. He firmly believed that help was required from everybody. He thought that the relief and assistance of the loan would be both material and moral. He had heard arguments that all we are doing will keep the war going from four to six or eight hours as the case may be and our help would therefore be merely a fleabite which could be disregarded. His answer to these arguments was this: "You can help a little and it would be a disgraceful thing if you withheld such help." The object of this loan was to get money from people who would not otherwise subscribe. He would ask them to look upon the loan as a grand opportunity of showing their gratitude and also look upon it as an example set to other distant parts of the Empire. He was sure if the enormous burden of the war was explained to the people who enjoyed the benefits of British rule they would come forward and support the loan. H. H. the Sultan of Perak said he was very glad of the opportunity of expressing his complete accord with the proposals of the bill. He considered it was the duty of the people to help the country in which they had obtained their wealth.

Their Highnesses the Sultan of Selangor, the Datoh Klana Petra and the Tunjau Chuan Muhammed Salleh also expressed their accordance with the raising of the loan and the various arrangements.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Younge referred to the bill as having originated with the speech of Mr. Macfadyen on the Supply Bill at the last meeting of the Council. In that speech Mr. Macfadyen had pointed out that in consequence of the F.M.S. being unable to liquidate the money owed in London it was withholding money from the common stock of Imperial resources and had suggested that the Government should consider a short-term loan. His Excellency went on to emphasise the loyalty and patriotism of the Chinese community, some prominent members of which had come forward to assist. Towkay Loke Yew, C.M.G., had promised to put in \$1,500,000. Towkay Eu Tong Sen had stated in the Council that he was putting in \$400,000 and several more promises of \$250,000, \$200,000 and \$100,000 had been made. Some had informed him that, although they wished to subscribe, they had not the ready cash, and he had pointed out to them that where there was a will there was a way. Replying to criticisms of the Government taking up only an issue of \$6,000,000 in the first place, His Excellency said that it was a cautious policy, but they had reason to hope that it would be nearer \$15,000,000 than \$6,000,000 that they obtained.

The bill was passed amid cheers becoming Enactment No. 1 of 1916.

HONGKONG PAPER TRADE.

The U.S. Consul-General, Mr. G. E. Anderson, of Hongkong, China, in a recent report states that the war has changed the course of the paper trade of South China and the Far East materially, and the chief beneficiaries of the change have been Japan and native paper-makers. In normal times the paper trade of Hongkong and its trade field reaches a value of perhaps \$1,300,000 annually. News paper and paper of news grade imported for colouring and use among the Chinese as native letter paper, native cards, etc., form the chief item, though there is a fair trade in book paper, letter paper, and various grades of cardboard.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES CAUSE
DEPRESSION IN IMPORTS.

The following statistics are taken from the prices current and market report issued fortnightly by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIUM.

The stocks on April 8th were 335 Patna, 205 Benares, 278 Malwa and 58 Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval have been 14 of Patna, 0 Benares, 2 Malwa and 2 Persian and Turkish. Of un-certified Bengal opium the stocks on April 8th were 142 Patna and 41 Benares. Thirteen chests of Patna and 37 of Benares were boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

During the last fortnight about 1,400 bales of feathers have been shipped to London. There is nothing doing in Ginger, and no business in Galangal. Cassia Oil is firmer, but there is little business doing. There is nothing much doing in Star Aniseed Oil, and no business in Star Aniseed. Very little is doing in Ground Nuts. The Yunnan Tin market is strong. There are no stocks of Quicksilver; buyers are speculating, and prices are advancing. The Saigon Cassia market is steady and Gall-nuts are strong. In Bristles very little is offering.

IMPORTS.

Further political disturbances in the Southern Provinces have caused the Cotton Yarn market to remain very inactive and this fact, combined with the rise in exchange, has resulted in prices declining \$2 to \$3 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10 at \$90 to \$105; No. 12s at \$95 to \$108; No. 10s at \$98 to \$121; No. 50s at \$101 to \$143. Arrivals 3,500 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments 500. Unsold stock 44,000 bales. Bargains 10,000 bales. All the Woollen business is suspended owing to political uncertainty. A quiet fortnight is to be reported in Metals, the trouble in the neighbouring country affecting demand. Prices are, however, fairly well maintained. There has been practically no enquiry for new business. Yellow Metal is nominal. There are no stocks of Sundries. Owing to the unsteadiness of the freight market there is no coal for sale. The Sugar market is quiet at reduced rates.

The American market is steady but firm. No sales for the Orient. The Australian market is firm. In the local market there is very little demand for anything but North China flour, stocks of which are plentiful. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4; American Cut-off, \$3.40; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai flour, \$3 to \$3.63.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.
1.—Privates R. M. McLeay joined the Corps on 7th April, 1916. is allotted Corps No. 1987 and is posted to Scouts Company (No. 3 Section).
Private A. H. Bremer joined the Corps on 7th April, 1916. is allotted Corps No. 1988 and is posted to Scouts Company (No. 1 Section).
Gunner L. S. Rapley joined the Corps on 7th April, 1916. is allotted Corps No. 1989 and is posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.
PARADES.
2.—Parades for to-day.
7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order, dated 8th December, 1915—Move flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Scouts Company. Inspection of arms, ammunition, equipment and uniform at Headquarters. Dress, etc.: Khaki drill, jacket, and shorts, great-coat (rolled), putties, brown boots, cap, rifle, side-arms, bandolier, belt, four pouches, 150 rounds ball ammunition, haversacks, and waterbottles. At this parade two shirts will be issued to each member of the Section.
In future the Artillery Battery will parade on the following days:—
Fridays—Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-sections.
Tuesdays—Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections.
3.—On duty until 14th inst.—H. K. V. R. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H. K. V. R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

DEFAULTERS.
For being absent from the Colony without leave and for failing to arrange for the performance of Patrol duties during such absence, a P.-o. of No. 3 Company is ordered 12 hours' Cella duty at Central.
For being late for Patrol duty a P.-o. of No. 2 Company is ordered an hour's drill.

PARADES.
Monday, April 10th.—Sections 13 and 11. Ambulance Recruits, and Maxim Gunners.
Tuesday, April 11th.—All Crown-Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, under Company Sergeant-Major.
Wednesday, April 12th.—Sections 13 and 14. Recruits and backward men of No. 2 Company, Ambulance Recruits, and Maxim Gunners.
Thursday, April 13th.—Recruits of No. 1 Company.

DRILL CAMP.
All platoons and Section Commanders will attend at the D.S.P.'s office to-day at 5.30 p.m.

MOUNTED PATROLS.
There will be a night ride on Monday, April 10th, leaving Stables at 8 p.m. Attendance optional.

NO. 2 SECTION.
No. 2 Section will parade in multi with rifles at Water Police Station at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, April 11th.

STAFF.
Inspector Sirdar Khan will in future be considered a member of, and will attend all meetings of, the Staff. He will continue to perform his usual Platoon duties.
F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

INTIMATIONS

MT. AUSTIN THEATRE, THE PEAK.

In Aid of the VETERANS' CLUB.

CHILDREN'S PLAY.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY"OR
"THE GREEDY KNAVE."

UNDER the Patronage of H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, C.M.G., H.E. Major-General VERNIS, Rear Admiral ANSTRUTHER, C.M.G., &c., &c.

Performances:—
THURSDAY, 13th APRIL, MATINEE at 5.15 P.M.
Tickets \$2 and \$1. Children Half-Price.
SATURDAY, 15th APRIL,
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8.15 P.M.
Tickets \$3.
Gallery Lounge Tickets \$3 (Refreshments obtainable).
Tickets at S. MOUTRIE & Co. Seats will not be reserved.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [485]

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1916, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of Extraordinary Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st day of March, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That it is desirable to re-construct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands, Esq., of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Chartered Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up and that Article 124 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled accordingly.

(2.)—That Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Agents of this Company, be authorised and requested to procure the incorporation in the Philippine Islands of a new Company to be called the Malabon Sugar Company (of which Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., shall be appointed by agreement General Managers) with Articles of Incorporation and Bye-laws in such form as the General Agents shall approve.

(3.)—That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting marked "A" and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and the Malabon Sugar Company of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) upon the terms of the said draft Agreement and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

(4.)—That the said Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., of any money requisite upon such terms as he sees fit and to make any arrangement that he thinks fit for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to continue managing the affairs of the Company on such terms as he thinks fit until the undertaking of the Company is handed over to the said Malabon Sugar Company pursuant to any Agreement entered into by virtue of Resolution No.

100

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB
TENNIS TOURNAMENT

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.—H.A. NISBET
• NG SZE KWONG, TO-DAY (MON-
DAY), 10th April, at 4.30 p.m., on the Stand
Court. Spectators should come early for
this Semi-Final Match.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [535]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our
Offices to 2nd Floor, QUEEN'S BUILD-
INGS, Chater Road (premises lately occupied
by Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.).
UNION TRADING CO.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [536]

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of the
late JOHN EDWARD EYERSON,
deceased.

ALL CREDITORS and others having
Claims against the Estate of the above
deceased are requested to send them in to me,
the Undersigned, on or before the first day of
June, 1916.

B. D. F. BEITH,
Attorney for the Administratrix,
Care of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [537]

LOSS OF SCRIP FOR 100 SHARES IN
THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND
ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
SCRIP No. 4313 for 100 Shares
Nos. 47365/431 49514/503 in the above
Company in the name of THE NETHERLANDS
TRADING SOCIETY, Shanghai, with signed
transfer attached, was LOST in Hongkong
on the 8th April, 1916, and is the property
of clients of the Undersigned.

All persons are warned against negotiating
or dealing with the same.
The Finder will please return the Scrip
and Transfer to us and will if necessary be
rewarded.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [538]

NOTICE.

DURING Mr. LAURENT's absence Mr.
F. W. S. EVANS will be in Charge
of the Hongkong Branch of our Business.
CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [513]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day admitted Mr.
CLIFFORD EDMUNDS a Partner
in our business of Ship, Freight, Coal Brokers
and Commission Agents.
SNOWMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [504]

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE &
PROPERTY ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1890).

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to issue Policies
against FIRE RISKS at Current Rates on
approved Foreign and Chinese Properties in
Hongkong and Macao.

BOTELHO BROS.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [514]

NOTICE.

THE remainder of the passengers'
baggage from the "CHIYO
MARU" has been safely landed on Tam
Kun Island. Owing to the very heavy seas,
this baggage cannot at present be brought
to Hongkong, but same will be landed here
as soon as weather conditions permit.

Passengers who have not yet received
their baggage are kindly requested to re-
port to the Offices of the TOYO KAISEN
KAISHA regarding such missing baggage,
furnishing the following particulars:—

Description of baggage.
Number of packages.
Cabin Number.
Forwarding Destination (if desired).
K. DOI,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, April 5th, 1916. [515]

6½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT
TERMED LOAN OF 1916
for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will
be opened from 28th March till 5th May
inclusively.

The Price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax
and of other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st
February 1926, Russian style, without option
for the Russian Government to convert it at
an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st
February and 1st August, Russian style. As
interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th
February, the interest accrued on date of
subscription must be taken into consideration
and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is
ready to accept applications for the above-
named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for
Russian exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd
free of telegraphic charges and commission.
40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be
paid on application, the balance to be paid
on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every
facility to subscribers in the shape of
advances against the scrip.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,
will be held at St. George's Building, Chater
Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
TO-DAY (MONDAY), 10th day of April, 1916,
at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the
Subject of Resolutions which was passed as
an Extraordinary Resolution at the Extra-
ordinary General Meeting of the Company
held on the 25th day of March, 1916, will be
submitted for confirmation as a Special
Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the
Company be altered in manner following:—
(a) That after the word "Company" in the
18th line of Article 110 the following
words shall be added:—
"The General Managers may also
"with the consent of the Consulting
"Committee pay such bonus or
"bonuses as the General Managers
"shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses"
shall be inserted immediately after the
word "Dividend" in the 18th line of
Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be
inserted immediately after the word
"Dividend" in the first line of Article
116.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1916
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [407]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the Members of the above Club will
be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on
MONDAY, the 17th April, 1916, at 5.30 p.m.,
for the following purposes:—
To receive the Report and Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1915.
To elect the Officers and Committee for
1916.
To transact any other business.

By Order
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [525]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the CHINA TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will
be held at the Head Office of the Company,
No. 4, Cornhill Road, Victoria, in the
Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th
day of April, 1916, at 12.30 p.m., for the
purpose of considering, and, if thought fit,
passing as an Extraordinary Resolution the
following Resolution, that is to say:—
"That the name of the Company be
changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.'"

Should the above Resolution be passed by
the requisite majority, it will be submitted for
confirmation as a Special Resolution to a
Second Extraordinary General Meeting
which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this Seventh day of April, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [534]

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 4TH
YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
(1915).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED
that the Second Payment of the 6%
Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese
Republic (1915) will fall due on the 10th of
April of this year. The detailed regulations
governing the payment of interest of the said
Loan have been published in the Government
Gazette. Pamphlets containing these regulations
may be obtained on application to the
establishments authorised for the payment of
interest. The following is the summary of
the regulations:

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th
of April, 1916.

2. Organs in China authorised to pay
interest:—
a.—All Magistrates' Yamen.
b.—The Head and Branch Offices of the
Bank of China and of the Bank of
Communications.

c.—The reliable agents of the above-
mentioned two Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised
to pay interest:—
a.—All Chinese Legations, Chinese
Consulates, and all Offices of the
Chinese Resident Commissioners.

b.—Branch Offices of the Bank of
Communications in foreign
towns where no such branches
exist, foreign banks are authorised
to pay interest.

c.—All Chinese Chambers of Com-
merce, Guilds and Public Organs
organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When
claiming interest, the bondholder must
cut down the matured coupons and
present them at any of the above-
mentioned organs. The said organs
after examining the coupons will then
pay interest and keep the coupons so
paid. But the holder of \$1,000 bonds or
\$10,000 bonds must not cut down the
coupons themselves, as the said bonds
must be examined first by the organs
concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash
in payment of land tax. The interest of the
coupons is expressed in terms of "big dollar,"
and if it is required to be converted into "small
dollar," then the rate of exchange for
different districts will be fixed and posted in
conspicuous places by the various Financial
Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond
must be cut down at the time when the
coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in
cash or in payment of land tax, and to be
handed over for cancellation together with
coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to
read the detailed regulations governing the
payment of interest which are obtainable
at any of the authorised organs above
mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE 27th ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in
the Company will be held at the Offices of
the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater
Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-DAY (MON-
DAY), the 10th day of April, 1916, at 11.45 a.m.,
for the purpose of receiving a Statement of
Account and the Report of the Directors for
the year ending 31st December, 1915, and
declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st
April, to MONDAY, the 10th April, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 28th March, 1916. [470]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY,
the 5th April, to MONDAY, the 10th April,
1916, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [472]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be
held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the
18th April, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors together
with the Statements of Account, to 31st
December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends,
etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society
will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th
April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [532]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be held at
its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April,
1916, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of re-
ceiving the Report of the Directors together
with the Statements of Account to 31st December,
1915, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th
April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [533]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1217 issued
to Mr. LAU YU CHUNG for Transfers of
700 Shares in this Company into his name,
having been MISLaid, LOST, or DESTROYED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless
the said Receipt is produced at this Office
within 30 days from the date hereof, the
Certificates for the said Shares will be
delivered to the said Mr. LAU YU CHUNG, and
the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held
by the Company as null and void.
For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.,
W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [454]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

Certificate No. 2950 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up
numbered 3921/3935 and 9476/9490
Certificate No. 2960 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up
numbered 6016/6025 and 9748/9755.
Certificate No. 2961 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up,
numbered 6361/6380.
Certificate No. 2962 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up,
numbered 6381/6400.
Certificate No. 2963 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up,
numbered 6401/6420.

standing. The Registrar, in the name of
GEO. H. JARVIS & COMPANY, LTD.,
having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby
given that unless the said Certificates are
produced to the Society on or before the
3rd July, 1916, NEW CERTIFICATES for the
said Shares will be issued and the old
Certificates will thereafter be held by the
Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [506]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY regrets that owing to the
INCREASED COST OF MATERIALS,
it is compelled to make the following Altera-
tions in its terms of business:—

The Price of Gas for all purposes will be
raised to \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet as from
the 1st April.

Hire of Cookers, Geysers and other Cooking
and Heating Apparatus will be continued, but
the Cost of Labour and Materials used in fixing
these goods will be charged to consumers.

The Labour and Materials used in fixing
Lighting Fittings will also be charged to the
customer.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1916. [497]

INTIMATION

LIKE
WATSON'S
E
SCOTCH
WHISKY.



ALWAYS AT THE FRONT.
A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE 616.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-STEVENS.—At the Union Church,
Hongkong, on April 8th, by the Rev.
J. Kirk Macdonald, CHARLES BERNARD,
eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. CHARLES
BROWN, of Crouch Hill, London, to
ELLEN VICTORIA, second daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. P. W. STEVENS, of
Crouch End, London.

JOLLY.—CURRIE.—At H.M. Consulate,
General, Shanghai, on 5th April, JOHN
KEITH JOLLY, son of JOHN KEITH
JOLLY, to MAY, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. THOMAS CURRIE, of Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 121, Finsbury Square, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1916

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S
SPEECH.

An illuminating example of the value,
from an official point of view, of a rigorous
Press censorship when applied to political
and domestic affairs as well as to military
dispositions is furnished by the recent
speech of the German Chancellor in the
Reichstag. Secure in the knowledge that
the ignorance of the people made it possible
for him to impose upon their credulity to
any extent, Herr BETHMANN VON HOLLWEG
declared that Germany entered the war in
self-defence. Such a travesty of the facts
could not, of course, mislead anyone posses-
sing the slightest acquaintance with the
diplomatic negotiations which took place
between the Powers in the summer of 1914.

The details of those negotiations were
revealed in the correspondence published
by the Governments of Great Britain,
France and Russia, and they make it per-
fectly clear that when the Entente Powers
were straining every nerve to prevent the
outbreak of a European conflagration
Germany refused her co-operation. Serbia
was willing to concede most of the
peremptory demands made by
Austria after the assassination of the
Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sere-
jero and merely asked for an extension of
time for the discussion of others which were
incompatible with her dignity as an in-
dependent State and could not, in any
event, be given effect to without legisla-
tion. Yet Germany refused to lend her
influence to the movement in favour of
mediation, though warned by Sir EDWARD

Grey in the clearest possible terms that
if hostilities broke out they could not be
localised. There can be no shadow of doubt
in the light of what we know to-day that
Austria's action was taken with the full con-
currence of Germany and that both had
counted the consequences. They were bent
upon a war of aggression, and, for this
reason, they kept Italy, the third member
of the Triple Alliance, in the dark as to
their intentions because a year previously
she had declined to countenance a similar
project. Nevertheless, the German Chan-
cellor has the effrontery to try to cast upon
the Allies the responsibility for the appal-
ling sacrifices which Europe has been called
upon to bear during the past eighteen
months. His clumsy attempt at misrep-
resentation will deceive nobody except
his own benighted fellow-countrymen; the
outside world will, on the contrary, see in
it merely a sign of weakness and misgiving
in strange contrast to the bluster and
braggadocio of former days. Even in Ger-
many dissatisfaction is felt at the weakness
of a references to Belgium, "which,"
says the Chancellor, "shall not become a
vassal of France or England." This bland
pronouncement may, of course, be designed
to calm Holland's apprehensions for it
will be remembered that, when making a
bid for the neutrality of Great Britain on
the eve of war, the German Foreign
Secretary committed himself to the state-
ment that Germany could not possibly
annex Belgian territory without at the
same time making territorial acquisitions
at the expense of Holland. However
that may be, it is evident from the
efforts to break the solidarity of
the Allies by separate offers of peace
to Russia and Belgium that those re-
sponsible for the direction of affairs in Ger-
many realise that the campaign of conquest
upon which they set out so light-heartedly
is destined to end in disaster. That which
they failed to accomplish at the outset when
the conditions were all in their favour they
are not likely to achieve now that their
resources are weakened and the forces
arrayed against them are both actually
and relatively stronger than ever. The
British blockade, which they affected to
despise for so long, is beginning to make
its effects painfully felt, and, though, per-
haps, a nation cannot be starved into sub-
mission, it is possible by curtailing sup-
plies from outside to hamper its military
operations and create discontent among the
masses. Until lately our blockade was too
lax, but it has now been more tightly drawn
and the people of Germany are feeling the
pinch. It was, no doubt, in the hope of
distracting their minds from the priva-
tions which they are suffering that the
attack on Verdun was undertaken, but
though it has been persisted in for some
weeks with a prodigal disregard of
human life, it has so far furnished
little in the way of consolation.

But, in the words of the Chancellor,
"to go back is impossible," and so Ger-
many, like an infuriated beast in a cage,
must continue to hurt herself unavailingly
against the impenetrable lines of her
enemies, east and west, until she falls from
sheer exhaustion. Then, and not till then,
will be the time to talk of peace.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 3 p.m.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. J.
W. Franks Assistant Superintendent of the
Special Police Reserve.

The Gazette contains a proclamation by
H.M. the King prohibiting the importation
into the United Kingdom of paper, tobacco,
furniture woods and stones.

A number of foreign dealers have been
examining the gold and silver vessels
offered for sale by the Tsing Imperial
House. It is expected that a large sum of
money will be realised.

Mr. Roy Anderson, a foreign adviser to
the Ministry of Agriculture and Com-
merce, is reported to have severed his con-
nection with the Chinese Government in
order to join a private firm.

It is proposed to hold a Dog Show in
Hongkong at an early date, and dog-
owners interested are requested to attend at
the Astor House Hotel at 5.30 p.m. to-day,
when the necessary preliminary arrange-
ments will be made.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memo-
rial and Affiliated Hospital acknowledges
with thanks the following donations to the
funds of the Hospital:—Anonymous, \$25;
Mrs. Wood, \$10; A. MacKenzie, \$10; C.
E. Richardson, \$10; W. J. Tischer, \$10; J.
J. Miller, \$5; E. D. Kotewal, \$3; A. Mor-
ris, \$5.

Sub-Lieut. G. F. James, R.N.R., of
H.M.S. Orontea, and formerly an officer
of the I.-O.S. Tuckee was married some
time ago at Childwall Abbey, near Liver-
pool.

A wheelbarrow coolie is charged at
Shanghai with being concerned in an at-
tempted robbery of Tls. 20,000 worth of
opium from a godown of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co. Investigation showed that
the premises had been entered through the
skylight.

Three Chinese were charged at the
Police Court on Saturday with being in
possession of opium while leaving the str.
Gleniffer. One, who had Tls. concealed on
his person, was fined \$500. Another was
fined \$200 for having Tls., and a third who
had \$10 worth was fined \$100. It was stated
that one of the men had the drug tied
round his legs.

At an examination in First Aid, held re-
cently under the auspices of the St. John
Ambulance Association, at the Royal Naval
Hospital, by Surgeon-General Hoskey,
R.N., the following candidates from the
Italian Convent were successful:—The
Misses Isabel del Campo, Antonia Campos,
Esther Carvalho, Coletta Castro, Eva
Chu, Golda Luc Chung, Helen Clarke,
Bertha Goon, Carrie Goon, Alice Law,
Leonidia Remedios, Florence Rosser, Maria
Rosa, Mercedes da Silva, Violet Tran,
Emily Turner, and Beatrice White. The
following passed the Junior First Aid
Examination:—The Misses Bertha Carval-
ho, Marjorie Garrod, Louisa Gil, Dorothy
Morris, Lolita Ros, and Asuncion Sian.
Dr. W. V. M. Koch acted as honorary lec-
turer to the class. There were no failures
at this examination, and the hon. examiner
reports that the practical work was particu-
larly well done.

HONGKONG WEDDING.

BROWN-STEVENS.

The marriage was solemnised at the Union
Church on Saturday of Mr. Charles
Bernard Brown (of the firm of Linstead
and Davis), son of the Rev. Charles Brown,
D.D., of Forme Park Chapel, London, to
Miss Ellen Victoria Stevens, who recently
came out from Home. The Rev. J. Kirk
Macdonald officiated. The bride, who was
given away by Mr. F. Maitland, was
attired in a dress of cream crepe-de-chine
and silk net, and she carried a beautiful
bouquet of roses and arum lilies and
maiden-hair fern, tied with broad white
satin ribbons. She was attended by one
bridesmaid, Miss Annie Miller (who wore
a dress of pale blue soft satin, and hat
to match), and two pages, Masters Jackie
and Kenneth Chapman, dressed in cream
Kate Greengay suits. Mrs. F. Maitland
acted as Matron-of-Honour. Mr. W. O.
Bond was "best man."

The service was fully choral, Mr. E. J.
Chapman presiding at the organ. The re-
ception was held at "Nettlewood," the re-
sidence of Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, where
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Brown received the
congratulations of many friends.

The honeymoon is being spent at Macao.
The bride's going-away dress was a tussore
silk costume with hat to match, trimmed
with pale pink flowers and narrow Saxa
blue ribbon.

ENT NAVAL SPORTS:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The statement of receipts and expendi-
ture in connection with the Naval sports
and tea at the City Hall, Hongkong, for
the sailors of H.M. ships in port on March
18th has been forwarded for publication:—

Prizes, including special prize of
\$50, presented by the Hong-
kong Branch of the Navy
League

Band, tea at City Hall, etc. \$258.00

Donations 337.00

Deficit 86.00

This deficit has since been made up by
an anonymous donor.

The following kindly sent donations to-
wards the cost of the entertainment:—

Lady May, Lady Rees Davies, Lady
Chater, Mesdames Landale, Gill, Slater,
Macfarlane, Duncan Clark, W. L. Carter,
Hooper, Pollock, Ritchie, Harry Hancock,
C. Tisdall, Dowling, Henry Humphrey,
D. E. Clark, Griffin.

Wakeham, Stubb, Bowley, Pemberton,
Hallifax, Stephens, Gompertz, and J. F.
Greaves: the Misses Lawrence, Baylis,
Joseph, Wilkinson, W. and Burge; Messrs.
C. Thorne, N. S. Marshall, A. H. Barlow,
F. Maitland, E. Ormiston, A. Beattie, M.
P. Beattie

THE WAR.

FRESH GERMAN ATTACKS AT VERDUN.

PLIGHT OF GERMANS ON BALTIC FRONT.

AUSTRIAN TRENCHES BLOWN UP.

MORE MEN WANTED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REVIEW OF VERDUN POSITION.

RETURNING TO OLD TRENCH WARFARE.

PARIS, April 8th.
1 p.m.

A semi-official statement says that the last 48 hours have been bringing us back to the old trench warfare. The French successes at Douaumont are most important, as this sector remains the principal point of resistance at Verdun. A German abortive attack in the Haucourt region with a whole Division on a front of a mile and a half left innumerable German dead on the field, while French grenade attacks are re-taking the small German gain yesterday south-east of Bethincourt.

RENEWED GERMAN ATTACKS.

MURDEROUS FRENCH FIRE.

PARIS, April 8th.
4.30 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—There has been minor fighting in Argonne. The Germans west of the Meuse on Friday night renewed their attacks about Haucourt, but failed to dislodge the French, who poured in a murderous fire, inflicting the heaviest losses.

The bombing advantage of the French continues in the communication trenches along the Bethincourt and Chateaucourt Road.

There has been an intermittent bombardment east of the Meuse.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PARIS, April 9th.
12.55 p.m.

The evening communiqué says:—The French artillery destroyed an observation post at Picardy.

Violent reciprocal bombardments, which were generally not followed by infantry actions, occurred at Verdun. The situation is unchanged.

GUNS BUSY ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, April 8th.

A communiqué says:—There has been some mining activity at Hulluch quarries, Givenschy, and south-east of Rodincourt.

There was mutual artillery activity at Rodincourt, Bellacourt, Souchez, Lorette Ridge, Wulverghem, and St. Eloi.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

ENEMY TRENCHES BLOWN UP.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

A communiqué states that near Iluxt we exploded four mines, blowing up German trenches and a blockhouse. An important Austrian offensive in the Middle Strypa region was repulsed.

GERMANS' FLIGHT ON BALTIC FRONT.

BETWEEN FLOOD AND FIRE.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

At many places on the Baltic front the flood-waters are overwhelming the Germans and the Russian fire compels them to remain and perish in the trenches.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE PIRATES.

MORE BRITISH AND NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, April 8th.

The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—

Chantala, *St. Jerneborj*, and *Braunton*, British; and the Danish schooner, *Clyde*.

The crews of the *Braunton* and *Clyde* have all been saved.

Nine firemen were killed on the *Chantala*.

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

PARIS, April 8th.

A French submarine sank an Austrian transport in the Adriatic.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DESPERATE ENEMY ATTACKS.

ADVANCED AUSTRIAN BOST CAPTURED.

ROME, April 8th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery have been active along the whole front.

The enemy concentrated many batteries against our recently gained position at Rauchkofel. We evacuated the most advanced line in order not to expose our troops and suffer unnecessary losses. We repulsed an enemy attack at Montevero, taking a machine-gun and 70 prisoners.

An advanced Austrian post in mid-Isonezo was captured.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

FURTHER LIST OF PROHIBITIONS.

LONDON, April 8th.

The Gazette contains a further list of 37 firms in neutral countries with which persons in the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade. The list includes 28 firms in Holland and five in the Dutch East Indies, including the Batavia newspaper *Jawa Bode*.

BIG SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

OVER 400 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 8th.

Further reports show that Colonel Van der Vent's success is more extensive than it first appeared. A considerable German force was engaged. Already 17 Europeans and 400 natives have surrendered, with machine-guns and much ammunition. Other prisoners are being brought in.

NEW MATCH TAX.

DECLARED TO BE UNWORKABLE.

LONDON, April 8th.

Trouble has arisen in connection with the new match tax, which the manufacturers declare to be financially unworkable. They have passed a resolution suspending all sales and deliveries. The manufacturers have not sold since the 4th March.

BRITISH AVIATOR DECORATED.

FOR BRINGING DOWN A RAIDER.

LONDON, April 8th.

The London Gazette announces that the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred on Flight-Commander Bone, who brought down a raider on the 9th March.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

GREAT ANXIETY IN SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SHANGHAI, April 8th.

Opinion is universal that Yuan Shih-kai must resign, but 10,000 Government troops are coming to Shanghai. Two trains bringing quantities of munitions are due to-day. There is great anxiety throughout the whole district.

DUTCH PRECAUTIONS.

THE HAGUE, April 8th.

A Bill has been submitted to the second Chamber to authorize the calling up of the 1917 Class.

BRITISH AIR COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 8th.

The Daily Telegraph says that Lord Montagu of Beaulieu has also resigned from the Air Committee.

YOUNG MEN TO BE CALLED UP.

LONDON, April 8th.

It is reported that all single men of 18 years of age will be called up this week-end for Home service till they reach the age of 18.

GERMAN LANGUAGE FOR BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, April 8th.

The German Governor of Belgium has ordered that the German language must be used in official correspondence with Belgians, but translations will be allowed.

(Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.)

ALLEGED OPIUM SWINDLE.

HUE HING CASE TO GO BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Application was made in the Full Court on Saturday, before Sir Wm. Rees Davies, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Privy Council from the judgment of the Full Court in favour of a petition to wind up the Yue Hing Opium Company.

Mr. G. C. Alabaster for the appellants (instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Willinson & Grist's office) made the application on behalf of the Company. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. A. H. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings' office), appeared on behalf of the respondents, Sun Fai Shan and the Official Receiver.

The proceedings were purely formal, Mr. Sharp remarking that he believed the application was an order.

The application was granted, the Chief Justice remarking that he hoped the case would afford the Privy Council as much interest as it had afforded that Court.

"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN."

BY THE BANDMAN COMPANY.

It is a tradition that for a Saturday evening the public demands an entertainment of a particularly light and fanciful nature. It may be that the business man, after a week's strenuous toil in the making of dollars, is desirous only of relaxation and amusement. The Bandman Co. certainly maintained the tradition with "The Whirl of the Town." What particular form of entertainment it was is quite impossible to say. There was a little of everything, and the whole compound was apparently concocted for the purpose of demonstrating the versatility of the individual members of the Company. Mr. Johnnie Osborn, for example, showed that when in old lady's attire he could keep an audience of a thousand or more people intensely amused for five or ten minutes by his droll attempts to get over a stile. Another member of the cast, Mr. Will Hallett, provided some very realistic imitations of the noises made by lions at the Zoo and by cats on the tiles. There was some pretty dancing, with limelight effects, in which pierrots and pirlowets and the "man in the moon" took part. Miss Elaine Roslyn gave some exceedingly good "impressions" of the styles adopted by favourite music hall "turns," there were several scenes with a striking resemblance to the "finale" of the average musical comedy, two or three songs of the light baritone, sentimental order, a delightfully absurd burlesque of the dramatic moment in the "Silver King" when the wanderer returns and recognizes his faithful servant "Joke," and so the three hours sped by.

Why it should all be called "The Whirl of the Town" is a mystery except perhaps, that some name was essential and this was considered as good as any other. It served its purpose, however, and was a very good wind-up to the week's amusements, and many people went home better, it is to be hoped, as a result of the merriment and the hearty laughter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RECENT MARINE COURT CASES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—That there can be only one master in a vessel is not for one moment to be gainsaid, and with equal reason it may be postulated that there can be only one chief engineer, but neither fact can by any twisting be made to confer a right on one to impose unnecessary and irksome restrictions on the liberty of the other, under the shelter of that hoary and indefinite phrase, "the lawful commands of the master."

In this connection it would be interesting to have a real expert opinion as to what are and what are not "the lawful commands of the master" as the proper time in, say, the P. & O. Blue Funnel, or other large companies, and whether he can delegate this ill-defined authority to any other person during his temporary absence from his vessel.

When most of these shipping Acts were framed there were few engineers; all was canvas and rope, while the only mechanic on board was the carpenter, and he was generally said to make more mess than the ship's pig. With the advent of the steam engine and that "necessary evil" the engineer, it was far worse, for he brought grose and ashes to mar the pristine beauty of the decks and was accordingly anathematized as being the worst of the three.

This is the atmosphere in which most of the master-mariners of the present day have been trained, and many of them cannot adjust their minds to modern conditions in which the engine and not the sail is the vital and motive power of the vessel. Modern machinery it must be remembered requires the highest class of technical expert attention to keep it up to its proper standard of efficiency.

These experts are examined by the properly constituted authorities and are granted Certificates of Competency as Engineers, and yet it seems possible that, because of a controversy between these two most essential heads of departments on a subject in which neither can enter into the feelings of the other, the engineer can be haled before a tribunal and have his certificate of competency as an engineer suspended because he did not comply cheerfully with an order that he regarded as unreasonable. The effect of this suspension is not limited to four months; it will be a serious handicap for all time, because Lloyd's increase the insurance premium in the case of ships which carry a first engineer whose certificate has been endorsed.

Further, this case establishes a precedent. In view, therefore, of its importance it was eminently desirable that the Court should be fairly constituted. Yet not only was the engineering department woefully under represented, but there were also two assessors sitting on the Bench who had adjudicated at the original hearing.

The Chinese 4th Engineer was signed on in place of an Australian fourth with the sanction of the master, by which sanction he admits that in his opinion the man is capable of carrying out the duties of his rating, but some time later he says that he is not capable, although nothing had apparently transpired in the meantime to give rise to any change of opinion.

What is one to say of this master-mariner's action in writing to the Harbour Master and expressing his opinions as to what ought to be done to a man when he comes up for trial? I think that if the Harbour Master had apprehended both and sent them about their business justice would have been better served.—Yours etc.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

HONGKONG FINANCES.

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st March, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as follows:—

Banks	Average Specie Amount in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	8,283,338 5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	23,149,774 20,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,072,673 850,000†
Total	\$32,435,786 \$25,850,000

*Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,850,000.

†Securities with the Crown Agents \$50,000.

GERMAN SHELL CASE.

CHINESE PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

A conclusion was reached on April 6th, at the Shanghai Mixed Court, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu, when the five Chinese, charged in connection with the seizure of ammunition in the Ferry Road on March 25th, were discharged.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the Police and Mr. G. D. Musso watched the case on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Musso informed the Court that he had been instructed by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to say that he had received a telegraphic communication from Peking to the effect that the Chinese Government had, as a matter of fact, bought four guns, in lots of two guns each, and 800 rounds of ammunition from "Li Tai" firm, which, he understood, was Messrs. Telge and Schroeter. He had also been instructed to request that this ammunition should be duly handed over to an authorized representative of the Government, as they needed guns and ammunition very badly. He had been further instructed to state that a *huchow*, for the guns and ammunition purchased by the Government, had been issued.

The Assessor intimated that he had received a letter to the same effect from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and asked if the *huchow* covered anything other than the purchase made by the Chinese Government.

Mr. Musso replied that, as far as he knew it did not. It was originally issued for 44 cases.

The Assessor then remarked that an explanation should be forthcoming from Admiral Wong as to how he gave his officer permission to take over 79 cases.

The first accused said that on the morning of March 25th, he and the *mafoo* were instructed by Mr. Konig to harness the horse and cart and proceed to Yu Yuen Road to remove furniture. He asked the master of the house regarding the contents of the boxes and received the answer "Never mind. We have got you to come and take these things away." He never suspected that the boxes contained ammunition, never having transported things of that kind before.

The other four prisoners said their stories were similar to that told by the first.

The Assessor said:—The prisoners are charged for that they on March 25th, 1916, did unlawfully have in their possession certain explosive articles, within the limits of the International Settlement of Shanghai without the order or sanction of the "Proper Authority," contrary to article 205 of the Chinese provisional Criminal Code, Chapter 14. They are further charged for that they upon March 25th, 1916, within the limits of the International Settlement, to wit Ferry Road, did unlawfully carry certain offensive and defensive arms, to wit pistol ammunition and gun shells contrary to By-law 37.

Now the "Proper Authority" referred to in the first count of the indictment must mean an authority having jurisdiction within the Settlement. The Ministry of Marine has no such jurisdiction and the *huchow* issued by them has, therefore, no validity within the confines of the Settlement. The prisoners were, therefore, in possession of this ammunition without proper authority, as required by the terms of the first charge. But, in a case which was before me some time ago, a case in which the name of the notorious Nielsen occurred, I had occasion to lay down that some form of guilty knowledge need not be knowledge of the arms themselves, but it must be at least a knowledge by the accused that they are doing something which they ought not to do, that they are engaged upon some improper or illicit transaction.

Whether the prisoners before the Court had such knowledge or not, is, however, in the circumstances of the present case, not material. Personally, I believe they had no such knowledge, but, in any case, the presence of the foreigners, when the arms were seized, shows that the accused, if implicated at all were implicated but very slightly in the transaction. The prisoners will therefore be discharged.

The *British Weekly* relates the following conversation as having been overheard in a Y.M.C.A. hut:—"But aren't the trenches dreadfully wet?" "We drain our trenches very well now." "But aren't the rats awful?" "Not a bit." "I suppose you have ferrets and terriers to help get rid of them?" "Oh, no, we don't. We tame the little beggars, and they're so friendly now, they come and sit round us when we're having a meal, and hold out their little pink hands for food."

INDEPENDENCE OF KWANG-TUNG.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The Colonial Secretary forwards us for publication the following copy of a communication sent by the Governor of Kwangtung to H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Canton:—

CANTON, April 6th.

General Lung presents his compliments to His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton and has the honour to state that he has been respectfully urged by the gentry, merchants, literati and others of Canton to proclaim independence in order to avoid the horrors of war and to preserve peace.

General Lung has been unanimously elected Tutu of Kwangtung to carry on the Government. With a view to the maintenance of order in this district, General Lung has no option but to accede to the request of these bodies.

He has accordingly proclaimed independence to-day and has given instructions to all civil and military authorities to give thorough protection, in accordance with the Treaties, to all foreign merchants, missionaries, and others in this Province.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DESIRE.

"THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY."

The following is a translation of a statement which has appeared in the *Yu Hui Shih* Pao, purporting to have been made by the Chief Executive on the subject of the cancellation of the Empire.

My single aim is to seek the salvation of the country and the people. During the past thirty years I have not—even for a day—grown languid in my search of means to this end. And at all times I have been willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of saving the country and the people.

I was compelled to accept the Throne; but now I have quickly renounced it. Does this not testify to the sincerity of my resolution to sacrifice all things in the interests of the nation?

At this moment our country's place in the world-system is precarious. And it is not easy to preserve the independence and integrity of China. If a load of 10,000 catties were thrust on me to carry for life, the burden would have to be passed on in time to my sons and grandsons. Who could say that the great weight would not crush me as well as my children and their own children?

But I have dedicated myself to the work of saving the country and the people; and it is not for me to escape the Great Responsibility by pleading my lack of ability. I should, indeed, feel thrice happy if one could be found to relieve me of the heavy burden, except that it should be remembered that the destiny of the country calls for the entire subordination of everything but is but personal. Inspired by this belief, I have expressed my readiness to sacrifice everything save the resolution to win the salvation of the country and the people. None can expect me to do more."

MR. HSU SHIH-CHANG'S POLICY.

The Chinese Correspondent at Peking of the *N.Y. Daily News* writes:—

Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, Secretary of State, held a special conference with his Ministers and other high officials in the State Department on the afternoon of March 27th, when he outlined his policy as follows:—

1.—Foreign affairs.—China's relations with Treaty Powers to be as cordial and friendly as possible.

2.—Rising in the Southwest.—The strife should be solved by peaceful means, by urging the revolutionary leaders of Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi to place national interests before everything else. Force will only be employed at the last if the revolutionary leaders insist on undue demands.

3.—Military affairs.—Marshal Tuan Chih-jui and General Wang Shih-tseng, Chief of the General Staff and Ministers of War respectively, will be given a free hand in the reorganization of the Chinese Army.

4.—Relations between Peking and the Provinces.—With the exception of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi, the relations between the Peking Government and the various Provincial Governments should be kept as united and co-operative as possible.

5.—Finance.—Mr. Chou Hsiuh-tai, Minister of Finance, to be requested to resume his duties in the Ministry of Finance and accept full responsibility for the reorganization of Chinese finances.

All other important affairs will be temporarily shelved for the present in view of the unrest in the southwest.

A speaker at an open-air recruiting meeting addressed his audience as follows:—"And now, my lads, you want to be on the winning side, don't you? Well, for sixteen months the Germans have been trying to win and have failed. And for sixteen months the British have been trying to lose, and they've failed. Now who's going to win?"

GERMAN LOSSES.

COLONEL REPPINGTON AND HIS ORBITS.

A ROUGH ESTIMATE.

Colonel Reppington, the military correspondent of *The Times*, writing to that paper under date, February 14, says:—

So many correspondents have asked for further explanations on the subject of German losses referred to in my article of February 9 that I must ask for a little space for a reply.

1.—German Male Population.—I am asked to state exactly what this figure is. It can be ascertained by taking the census of 1910, which gave a total population of 64,928,893 on December 1 of that year, by adding thereto the natural increment of 1911-14, inclusive, and by deducting the considerable alien enemy population. We must then add something for Germans who returned from abroad on the outbreak of war. On the whole I estimate that the total male population was 33½ millions in August, 1914.

2.—Men of Military Age.—At the same date there were, out of these 33½ millions, about 13½ million men of military age, 18 to 45, inclusive, and 15½ millions aged 17 to 50.

3.—Maximum Number Available.—I am asked why I have made no deduction for unfit men. This deduction has been made, and also a further deduction for increases of unfitness with age. These and other deductions reduce the number of men of military age, fit and available, to 12½ millions in August, 1914, from 13½ millions to a little over nine millions.

4.—Colony's Figures.—I am asked whether I agree with this excellent Swiss authority. To a large extent, yet, but by no means altogether. The last figures of his that I possess are for November last, when he gave the original mobilisable total at 8,550,000, including 1890 and 1897 classes, and the reserves still available at 1,600,000. The difference between us is due to our varying estimations of figures not exactly known. He allowed 300,000 more unfit men than I budget for, and withdrew from the German Army 1,600,000 men of military age for railways, posts, and telegraphs, a much higher figure than I am prepared to admit. He further reckoned the net monthly losses at 192,000, whereas I have shown cause why I make them 150,000. I have great respect for Colonel Feyer's work, and hope that he is right, but respect for a good authority does not compel us to abandon the right of private judgment.

5.—German Casualty Lists.—Almost every critic fastens upon the numbers given by the German casualty returns for certain months, notably the small figures for August, 1914, and questions them. The explanation is that these are losses, not incurred, but published, during the month named. The losses are often published several weeks after they occur, and if the lists are regarded from this point of view they will be better understood. The lists, as I have stated, are open to suspicion, but personally I am not convinced that there has been deliberate falsification in the past, whatever there may be in the future. I believe that it is forbidden in most parts of Germany to republish these lists or to summarise them, and that infraction of this rule is visited by severe penalties. This is in their favour. I am also asked whether, if the returns are often belated, we should not allow something over and above the returns of January last. Certainly we should. It is something to the good from our point of view. But it would be guesswork to suggest a figure.

DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

6.—Sick and Wounded in Hospitals.—I am asked why I have not allowed for wounded in hospitals and whether the number is not considerable. Actually it is considerable, and most normally amount to 300,000 men, but as the names of the wounded are given in the casualty returns we cannot afford to count them twice over. The sick are not reported and so stand in a different category. If the medical authorities at the War Office would give us an estimate of German sick, and of permanent waste by sickness, based on the analogy of our own losses from the same cause, I would gladly accept it, but this has not yet been done. As for the 24,000 Germans reported as having died, I have already suggested that this may be the figure of those who have died in the army zone only. As a total figure it is unacceptable. The deaths from natural causes among 19,000,000 men of military age must have been 200,000 during 18 months of war, and this I have allowed for.

7.—Wounded Returning to the Front.—The Nation asks me to reduce the number of German wounded who return to the front from 30 to 25 per cent. of the total number wounded. I see no good reason why I should do so, because the German claim is very much higher than my estimate, and because 50 per cent. has been given as the figure for France. I do not trust Mr. Colonel Feyer's figures of the German casualties, but I notice that he allows for 800,000 wounded to have returned to the front up to November last, and this is larger than my allowance up to date. Here, again, if the D.G.A.M.S. will give us a figure, I will certainly accept it.

8.—Analogy of Franco-British Losses.—I am asked how I account for the fact that the total casualties of the Germans on all fronts appear to be only equal to those of the Allies on the Western front. The French do not publish their losses, so I am not sure of the premises. But, presuming the fact to be as stated, I should ascribe it to the superior numbers and armament of the enemy. It was enough to have been at Mons during the retreat, and at Ypres in May, to have learnt the crushing effect of superior numbers and armament. We suffered 51,000 casualties between April 23 and May 9 in the unnamed battle which began with the first German gas attack on the French. Since those days Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Derby have been at work, and we hope soon to profit from their splendid activities.

I may perhaps add that none of the letters which I have received, nor any of the Press criticisms which have reached me, gives me convincing reasons for changing my figures. But I should repeat that no two of us are likely to be completely in accord, and that I attach only a relative importance to all calculations, including my own. The things are but dim signals in the fog of war.

BATTLE PICTURES OF THE TIGRIS.

STOICISM OF THE WOUNDED.

[The battle of Sheikh Saad, of which Mr. Edmund Candler gives some distant glimpses in the following dispatch, was that fought by General Aylmer on January 7, on his march to the relief of Kut. It ended indecisively for the moment, but two days later the enemy were in flight, to take up new positions nearer Kut. Sheikh Saad is 25 miles to the east of the General's Tawashend's stronghold, but much further by river.]

In an earlier letter I gave a brief description of the river up to Amara. Above Amara the banks become even more barren and desolate. The reed huts of the nomads give place to black goat-hair tents. The scenery is easy to describe: hard-baked mud on either side.

In the region of Sheikh Saad the land is makioussily and fanatically sterile. It is the country over which Childe Roland rode to the Dark Tower, naked earth in its most depressing form, cracked and baked and rutty, without the rock, gravel, or sand which give colour to the desert.

It was over this rutty ground that the transport wagons bumped and jolted with their freight of wounded on the evening of January 7th. It was evening when our steamer moored near the battlefield. We went out to meet them as they streamed in over the mud-coloured flat, and gave what aid we could. Many were walking very erect, some of them with the stiffness of effort. These were the serious cases; the stretchers and transport wagons came in later. One was struck with the hardness and stoicism of the British and Indian alike.

"I am all right, sir," says a British private, "can you tell me where the ambulance is?" and he deprecates the support of my shoulder, though his calf is bandaged and it is painful for him to put his left foot to the ground.

"I am all right, sir," it's nothing serious." He lifts up his shirt and points to a puncture in his stomach. His face is bloody and bandaged.

"It is nothing," he explains, "took off a bit of my gums." He will not rest, but moves on towards the distant Red Cross flag and the funnels of the steamer on the river. Here at least should he rest, warm tea, and comfort for his wounds. But in Mesopotamia, it is his duty to the smooth motor-ambulances of France, the rapid transfer to the hospital, where an hour or two after he has received first aid doctors and nurses are ready with every saving device that services can provide.

THE BATTLE THROUGH A MIRROR. The evolutions of our troops on land were obscured by the mirage. We saw infantry like trees moving, and thought them a transport train. Other masses, which could be nothing but artillery, crossed the narrow bridge ahead of us from the right bank to the left. The mirage does not affect the atmosphere as the height of a bay, cry to the smooth motor-ambulances of France, the rapid transfer to the hospital, where an hour or two after he has received first aid doctors and nurses are ready with every saving device that services can provide.

As I write we are moving on to attack a new position, and it is not the moment yet for a detailed account of the action and the part taken in it by individual regiments. In the meanwhile friends at home may care to have a picture of the ground on which we are fighting, and where our dead lie. On the afternoon of the 6th a little regimental cemetery had been pegged out in the camp. Pictures a narrow space between hickory, mulberry and gurgling canals, and ammunition dumps on the Tigris bank. In the distance, seen through the slanting mists of the river-boats and the smoke of the transport steamers and monitors, the snow of the Fustat-Kut is taking on a faint rose from the setting sun. The dead lie still and peaceful in their narrow graves, each in the dark blanket, wound tightly round him, like a mummy, with his name scribbled on the page of a notebook and fixed to the fold with a pin. Soon the padre will come and read the service over them. For verily there is the agon and the martyr, and out of a tombstone a "Private Andrew, of the ————," "Captain Thomas, of the ————," lie here. Born in a smiling grass country, buried in the hard, inhospitable clay of Sheikh Saad.

DISTRACTIONS OF THE WOUNDED.

As the fatigue party dig and prepare the last bivouac for the dead, the wounded of yesterday, swathed in their bloody bandages, stand on the bank a few feet apart, smoking and chatting and watching the shells which burst with the clearness of magnesium wire against the opal and violet haze in the west. There is a beautiful beauty in these shrapnel flashes, and one forgets that they are making more dead. It takes about two days to get used to these things. The crowd on the bank might be watching a football match; across the river there is an actual football, rising and falling to desultory kicks.

It is now almost dark, but a serious, scholarly-looking Scot leans against the bank straining his eyes over a *Times* broadsheet. A few hours ago he was fighting as his bandages attest; for the moment he is far away in other climes, going rural rids with Cobden or reading Walton's account of the marriage of Richard Hooker, or about the year 1583, or listening to the voice of George Herbert, who tells him that

Man is all symmetric, one limb to another. Life and death have their true proportions here. Life is a gift that is rendered back carelessly or earnestly to the Giver. Death is no more than a turn at the corner of the dark road we have been treading blindly. Still, one wonders. Will there ever be an end of killing or maiming as a legalized form of human endeavour? Was, as my subaltern friend says, is a much-overrated pastime, *finis*.

ARMSTRONGS AND ARMAMENTS.

OVER SEVENTY-THOUSAND MUNITION WORKERS.

[BY THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY CHRONICLE"]

Anyone who goes through the vast armament works—works which are now situated in more than one part of England—of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Company must be struck by the general steadiness of the 70,000 or 80,000 men and women at work. There is no slackness in any branch or in any shop, and in some departments the work is strenuous in the extreme. The effort of this firm is a fine example of the quickening of production brought about by the war and the adaptability of a great, engineering establishment to war conditions.

Formerly, while an enormous business in armaments was done by the firm, they were also engaged in general engineering work. On the outbreak of war their work-shops were immediately transformed; bright-making machinery was scrapped for gun-making plant, motor-car works gave way to gauge-factories, old workshops were enlarged and new ones built; new machinery of the latest type, in many cases automatic, was installed, and a general speeding-up process adopted. Foreign war-work had to be side-tracked in favour of British requirements.

By a fortunate coincidence Armstrongs were putting down new equipment and making arrangements for increased output just before the war began. Their new ship-building yard, which cost over a million, was just ready. The company was therefore able to produce munitions on an increased scale before other private firms. It was not long before the whole establishment was thoroughly reorganised and equipped ready to cope with a large-scale production. The result is that the output of certain articles of war equipment has been increased by two or three hundred per cent, entirely owing to the new machinery, new methods, and working night and day. The machinery, however, does not do everything. Labour is also responsible for the quickening of production. The men have speeded up to the extent of twenty-five per cent, working the same machines.

DILUTION.

There has been no trouble at Armstrongs on the question of the dilution of labour. The scheme put before the workers by the members of the special committee appointed by the Government to deal with this question—Sir George Croydon Marks, the late Mr. George N. Barnes, and Mr. D. J. Shackleton, was accepted with general unanimity as an emergency measure. The employers agreed to the conditions associated with the dilution that no workman was to be prejudiced by the spur that he might make or the greater energy that he might show in this time of national stress to increase the output beyond that which could be expected from an ordinary man working for like operations. As Sir Croydon Marks told the men, the money to be paid is a secondary consideration, it being a case of output and speed rather than economy and money saving—rather life saving than money saving. He explained that

If followed that any man who was transferred or any woman who was transferred, to take the place of another person having higher wages than the one who was about to take the place of the more skilled operator, must be paid for the same output the same wages, otherwise there would be benefit to the employer by employing cheaper labour.

The condition attached to the scheme of dilution made it clear that where semi-skilled or unskilled labour was hereafter employed on work identical with that undertaken by the skilled labour, the time rates and piece prices and premium bonus terms would be the same as that hitherto paid for like operations when performed by skilled labour.

Further, when skilled labour was transferred to any other work the earnings of such skilled labour on the new work should not be less than that hitherto paid to such labour before transference. No skilled labour was to be displaced by less skilled labour unless other skilled employment was offered to those about to be displaced.

So far as Armstrongs are concerned, dilution is proceeding without friction, and it is hoped that the difficulty in getting more labour, should Army orders increase, may thus be avoided.

WOMEN WORKERS.

There are eight thousand women engaged at Armstrongs' shell factory, and several hundred at the general engineering works; women of all ages are employed. They undertake a great variety of work, but the great majority of them are engaged in finishing shell cartridge cases and making fuses. Women have adapted themselves readily to machine work, and handle the machines deftly and with care.

The making of munitions must be exact at all points. All material must be carefully tested; the finished article must comply with the most minute gauge measurements, and stand an all-round test. In the making of fuses alone there are no fewer than two hundred gauge tests. The gauge testing at Armstrongs runs into millions of operations a week. One shop is devoted to the making of gauges. It is a very technical and highly-skilled work, and men have to be specially trained to do it well. When shells or any other munitions are finished they are tested by the firm's own examiners, and again by the Government experts before they can leave the works.

The manufacture of machine tools is another highly-skilled business. Some of the machine tools in use at Armstrongs were imported from America, but most of them have been made in the establishment.

Some of the machines have to be fed by hand, as it were, others are quite automatic, and the only attention they seem to require is to be started and be supplied with the raw material.

Naturally, the men and women earn exceptionally high wages. The weekly wage bill of Armstrongs' establishment is something under £200,000 a week. Most of the women are new bread winners for their families. The men spend their own earnings rather too freely, but one-third of

ENGLISH INFLUENCES IN RUSSIA.

CHAT WITH A FRIEND OF THE TSAR.

"We hear of you in England," I said, "as a great reformer."

He threw up his hands, laughed with all his heart, and exclaimed, "I am a worker, a worker; not a reformer. Oh, I am too busy—too busy immersed in my work to be a reformer! Yes, I assure you."

Count Ignatieff is a man of middle-age, who contradicts with a forceful vigour the popular idea of a Russian. There is no "nikto" about this able Minister, who is simply boiling over with energy, and never frames a sentence in conversation without a score of gestures, quick as lightning flashes. At one moment during our conversation he was scoring rapid lines with a green pencil on a block of note-paper; at the next, this green pencil—which contrasted sharply with the deep and unbroken black of the Minister's dress—was tossed away, and his hands were flinging hither and thither to give more vigorous emphasis to his words. And all the time, the pleasantest fashion conceivable, like one who enjoys his work, who is a philosopher in the midst of his work, and who never allows work of any kind to crush his spirits.

He is a partially bald man, with dark brown hair, very brown lively eyes, and a lighter brown moustache of almost military proportions. He is tall and a little corpulent, with a full face, and high shoulders inclined to heaviness. When he walks it is as if he had a train to catch and a lost hour to overtake. He can be serious in a moment.

ENGLISH & GERMAN IN SCHOOLS.

"You are introducing the study of English into your schools?" I asked him. "But it is not yet—how do you say it?—obligatory. You see, it is difficult. First of all, you cannot make a language obligatory if you have not the teachers. No, that is not possible! But I am doing something just now to have English taught in our universities, and to encourage the study of English by men and women who will be able to teach in the schools. It will take a little time, doubtless; it is a thing which cannot be forced. But the signs are good, and we are doing what we can to get the teachers. Then there is another difficulty."

He stopped to laugh. "You see, hitherto the German language has been obligatory. Well, the students say to themselves, 'After the war it will perhaps be the same as before the war.' I make an order. That is all very well. But the students say, 'The university is eternal; Germany comes and they also go!' He laughed again, his eyes flashing with a perfect understanding of the students' humour. "So you see we must not expect a reformation, a revolution. These students have been learning German, they are used to German, and they are a little cynical, a little sceptical about Ministers. English may be only my fad. German may come back. They are not inclined just yet to put their backs into something quite new—new and therefore perhaps transitory."

WAR FOR A GREAT IDEA.

"But you yourself are keen about English?" "Oh, yes! I believe that in Russia we shall soon have the three languages, Russian, French, English. I am one of the enthusiasts for the English language. I believe that in Russia we shall be helped by the study of the English language, because there is so much in English character which helps to complete Russian character. We are a nation which lives an idea. You also have ideas, but you are very practical as well. Some of your ideas are the same ideas as ours."

For example, this war. Russia and England are not fighting to save their countries from the enemy. We know very well that Germany can never conquer either England or Russia. It is impossible. But we are fighting. We are both fighting. What are we fighting for, then? We are fighting for an idea—the same idea. Although we know that Germany cannot destroy us, we are fighting her, and we shall continue to fight her, until the idea for which we fight is victorious—the idea of freedom from the tyranny of militarism, which we abhor, which we detest."

THE AWAKENING.

I asked him whether he looked upon education as a means of solving these disturbing social problems which hamper the evolution of modern States—misery, destitution and vice. He replied that in Russia, hitherto, education has not been properly directed to the culture of the whole man—body, soul and spirit; that by directing it to this end he thought that very much might be done towards the solution of social problems. In Russia, he said, the children have been educated with only one intention—the supplying of their brains with information. There had been no attempt to develop character or to improve the body, no steady and consistent intention of cultivating the whole man. But in future Russian education would more closely approximate to the English method. Character would have its place in Russian schools.—Harold Begbie in the *Daily Chronicle*.

them save and invest in co-operative stores, or in other ways, all their extra war wages. Much could be written about the recent developments at Armstrongs to illustrate the way in which they have turned out new kinds of munitions, in record time, about their shipbuilding achievements, and generally concerning the way in which they have met the demands made upon them.

The company is fortunate in having on its board men of practical experience and national reputation. Sir Percy Girouard, who was associated with the Ministry of Munitions at its initiation; Sir Philip Watts, late Director of Naval Construction; Sir C. L. Otley, formerly Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence; Sir George Murray, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Lord Sydenham and Colonel Haddock, a ballistic authority second to none, are among those readily

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TJIKIRI	SHANGHAI	24th April	26th April	BATAVIA
TJIBODAS	KOBE	26th April	28th April	BATAVIA

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Yok Buildings,
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,600, K. Iwazaki, April 8th—Shanghai April 8th, General—N.Y.K.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,185, Jas. Doyle, April 7th—Port Paravani April 4th, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
DAOPIN, Norwegian str., 897, Salvesen, April 8th—Bangkok, March 30th, Rice—Order.
DENBIGH HALL, British str., 3,211, John Hay, April 8th—Shanghai April 5th, General—Bank Line.
EUGENIA, Russian str., 1,232, M. Weide, April 8th—Saigon, April 3rd, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marquette, April 8th—Hoboken, April 7th, General—A. R. Marly & Co.
TAMO MARU, Japanese str., from Canton, Kwanglee, Chinese str., 1,408, J. MacArthur, April 8th—Shanghai, 5th, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
LUICHOW, British str., from Canton, MANAPOUR, British str., 1,288, J. Jamieson, 7th April—Saigon 1st April, Rice and Coal—Order.
NEVIS, Norwegian str., 993, Solvesen, April 8th—Saigon April 3th, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
OLGO, Russian str., 807, Mendar, April 8th—Saigon April 3rd—Order.
SORHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, A. Kobayashi—Swatow, April 7th, General—O.S.K.
TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,340, Fraser, April 8th—Saigon April 2nd, Rice—Order.
TRUCON, British str., 5,088, W. Yarwood, April 8th—Singapore April 2nd, General—B. & S.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, Pennyfather, April 8th—Manila, April 5th, General—B. & S.
URAYASU MARU, Japanese str., 1,033, Kitano, April 8th—Wakamatsu April 3rd, Coal—O.S.K.
YEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,509, Matsunaga, April 8th—Chingwangtao April 1st, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
YINGCHOW, British str., 1,276, E. L. Jones, 7th April—Shanghai 4th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

BOERNE MARU, Japanese str., for Moji, CHINGCHOW, British str., for Canton, CHONGHAI, British str., for Swatow, CHONGHAI, British str., for Shanghai, DOYO MARU, Japanese str., for Amoy, HONGKONG, British str., for Canton, LOONGSANG, British str., for Saigou, YU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton, YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton, April 8th.

CHINGCHOW, Brit. str., for Port Paravani, CHONG MARU, Japanese str., for Bangkok, DAGO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow, DENBIGH HALL, British str., for Haiphong and London, ELGIN, British str., for Shanghai and Vladivostok, GLENIFFER, British str., for Shanghai and Vladivostok, JAPAN, British str., for Moji, MACDON, British str., for Saigou, OLGO, Russian str., for Vladivostok, PROMETHEUS, Nor. str., for Saigou, TAMON MARU, Japanese str., for Hongay, TUSU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji, April 9th.

For Hongkong, from Haiphong, etc. Dr. and Mrs. Bechdel, Mr. Berthel, Mr. Erigson, Rev. Perry Tour, For Taiwan, from Manila, Misses O'Malley, Mr. Clark, Lieut. Webb, S. Bihler, H. Marton, and R. Aspin, For Anna Maria, from Shanghai, etc. Mr. H. H. Girardet, Mr. J. M. Tavares, Mr. H. Nakagawa, Mr. C. H. Newton, Mr. H. E. Hancock, Mr. E. J. Davies, Mrs. L. A. Sumner, Miss O. F. Washburn, Mr. J. B. K. Whittall, Mr. E. Bergman, Mr. J. H. Congdon, Mr. E. E. Lumberson, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. L. Maukham, Miss J. E. Macrae, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Otsuki, Mr. R. Taguchi, Mr. A. M. Larcina, Mr. K. P. Treu, Mr. J. Takahashi.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
The str. Salamis left Mauritius on 28th March, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on 18th April.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Yatting, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 18th April.
ROYAL MAIL S. S. CO.
Monmouthshire, from Marseilles, is due in Hongkong 19th April.
Carmarthenshire, from England, is due in Hongkong at end of May.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

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Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [462]

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To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

OBSERVATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	REMARKS	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	1	A. B. Garwood, R.N.P.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at Noon
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	1	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	GIANT	Brit. str.	1	J. McGregor	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon
GENOA & LONDON	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	1		THE BANK LINE LTD.	About Middle of May
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	PORTHOS	Port. str.	1		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 20th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI & YOKOHAMA	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 13th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	To-day, at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI & YOKOHAMA	SHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon
BOENAY & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 11th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	About end of Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	To-morrow
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	About 30th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 6th inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	To-day
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	About 15th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 13th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	About 13th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Night
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	About 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	About 22nd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 9 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 2 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 14th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 7 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	To-day
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	TEIKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		OKADA SHOSON KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 11 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

NO.	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
1	TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSING" Tuesday, 11th Apr. Noon.
2	SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" Friday, 14th Apr. 11 A.M.
3	HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG" Saturday, 15th Apr. 8 A.M.
4	MANILA & AMOY	"TUENSANG" Saturday, 15th Apr. 3 P.M.
5	MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Saturday, 22nd Apr. 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KUMANG," "NAMANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YAMANG," "KUMANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Oshu, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Taiwan, Urukai, Josselin and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215.
For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [18]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1916. [124]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUMMER TO CHANGEE WITHOUT NOTICE.
HOMeward.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215-216, Ext. 10
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPERESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 31 Knots.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Reduced First Class Fare.
"MONTEAGLE" Intermediate.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
"EMPERESS OF ASIA" 10 APRIL "EMPERESS OF ASIA" 14 JUNE
"MONTEAGLE" 28 APRIL "MONTEAGLE" 22 JUNE
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" 17 MAY "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" 12 JULY
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 31 MAY
For further information, Sailing, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT.
[110]

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES
FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
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"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 31 MAY
For further information, Sailing, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT.
[110]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAMUR About 13th April Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, NAGOYA 21st April Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Moolan."
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN About 22nd April Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, NAMUR 5th May Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Kashgar."
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for 14 days, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS and FREIGHTS, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [1]

VESSELS ON THE BEER

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAGOYA."
Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.P., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Moolan," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KASHGAR," due in London about the 7th June, 1916.
Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [1]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.
For GENOA AND LONDON

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER."
Captain J. McGregor, will be despatched for the above port about Middle of May, 1916.
For freight, passage and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [401]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ITOLA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impounding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [27]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [27]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, HULL, LONDON, GENOA, PORT SAID AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER,"
Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. 1916, will be subject to rent.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [528]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, April 10th.			
Day	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 9 a.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.02	29.98
Temperature	71	67	72
Humidity	73	81	50
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	3	1	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest official Temperature on 8th ... 71
To read open air Temperature on 8th ... 65

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG PROPOSED SAILING Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and effecting the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG S.S. "MADAWASKA" 20th April.
S.S. "SALAMIS" 25th April.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & HUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OF THE BANKS & CO., CANTON.

MANAGING AGENTS

Hongkong 17th March, 1916.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

AMOY, MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO "TAMING" On 11th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "YINGCHOW" On 11th Apr. 4 P.M.
HAIKONG "SUNGKIANG" On 13th Apr. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" On 13th Apr. 4 P.M.
WELHATWEI & TIENTSIN "KURUOW" On 15th Apr. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO "TEAN" On 18th Apr. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 2 P.M.
"HAIKON" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, 18th Apr., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1916.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5357 tons, Captain A. Munro will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 10th April.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 8th April, 1916.

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, & C.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	on Friday	Str. from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES 1916	LONDON 1916
MALTA	April 7	KHIVA	May 8	May 15
NAGOYA	April 21	MOOLTAN	May 22	May 29
NAMUR	May 5	KASHGAR	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	May 19	KARMALA	June 19	June 26
NOVARA	June 2	MORWA	July 2	July 9
NAGOYA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NAMUR	June 30	MEDINA	July 31	Aug. 7
NANKIN	July 14	MONGOLIA	Aug. 14	Aug. 21

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

NAMUR ... THURSDAY, 13th April.
NANKIN ... WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
NOVARA ... SATURDAY, 6th May.
MALTA ... SATURDAY, 20th May.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at	Due at
	about	about	MARSEILLES, if calling about	LONDON about
NYANZA	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 1
MONGARA	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

OPERATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iizawa	10,000	SUNDAY, 25th Apr., at Noon.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. Fuzur	16,000	THURSDAY, 4th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOSUKA	AWAMARU Capt. Inoue	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th Apr., at Noon.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Tazawa	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 26th Apr., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BENSBAKE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,500	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 14th Apr.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	THURSDAY, 13th Apr.
MOJI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Apr.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kusano	8,000	THURSDAY, 20th Apr.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	MONDAY, 1st May, at 10 A.M.

Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 850	To London 2nd Single Yen 630
Return " 975	Return " 550
To London, via New York	Montreal 267.50
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st Single Yen 830
Return " 950	1st Return Yen 645
To Sydney, 1st Single Yen 240	To Melbourne, 1st Single Yen 241
1st Return Yen 272	1st Return Yen 273.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return Yen 1150	To Kobe, 1st Return Yen 1125
2nd " 590	2nd " 565

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 Yen 112.8. Tour No. 2 Yen 111.17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 224 and 1941.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	FRIDAY, 11th April.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 6th May.
* SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 11th May.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUESDAY, 16th May.
SHIYUO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 31st May.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports, Omitting Shanghai. Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 — 14 knots ... THURSDAY, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

E. DOL, AGENT, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 791.

Manila Building, 1215

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... PORTHOS ... On or about 19th April.

YOKOHAMA ... PORTHOS ... On or about 19th April.

PARIS ... PORTHOS ... On 13th May.

Without Transshipment.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.

Return Tickets to Europe available.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 746

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration).

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA via MANILA, NAGASAKI,

KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOSUKA

"HAWAII MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Apr. at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,

PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "JAVA MARU" ... D. Fuchigami ... THURSDAY, 10th Apr., at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "KALJO MARU" ... Marukami ... SUNDAY, 16th Apr., at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 12th Apr., at 9 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foremost Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Moon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	8th May	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	10th June	On 2nd June, 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 1st July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS

PAST OFFICE NOTION.

Radio-telegrams will be accepted for transmission to Port Bayard (Kuong Toheo Wan) and French Indo-China at the following rates:

S. J. STABB
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10
JOS. CARRSWEIGHT, of THE Hongkong.
Road, Canton, China.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Hongkong, 29th March, 1918. TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. 1475



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